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# THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

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## U.S. FOREIGN POLICY America's Desire To Stop "Coercion And Penetration" Of The Weak

### Extension Of The Draft Asked For

CHICAGO, April 6. PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY PROCLAIMED A "UNIVERSAL AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY AIMED AT STOPPING 'COERCION AND PENETRATION' OF THE WEAK AND CALLING FOR POWERFUL PEACETIME MILITARY PREPAREDNESS BY THE UNITED STATES. SPEAKING AT AN ARMY DAY CELEBRATION AT THE SOLDIERS' FIELD STADIUM HERE, WHERE HE RENEWED HIS APPEAL FOR EXTENSION OF THE DRAFT, UNIFICATION OF THE ARMED FORCES AND A UNIVERSAL TRAINING PROGRAMME, THE PRESIDENT DECLARED THAT "ONE UNIVERSAL POLICY MUST GUIDE UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH EVERY COUNTRY NO MATTER HOW REMOTE."

In return for American recognition of "important interests" of Britain, Russia and others in the Orient, these countries must respect her interest in peace and security in that area. "I shall expect them to pursue the same peaceful objectives," he said.

He said the United Nations have the right to insist that the sovereignty and integrity of the countries of the Near and Middle East, where outside rivalries might "erupt into a conflict," must not be threatened by coercion or penetration. "Truman said the United States hopes for a 'peaceful settlement of the differences which have arisen between colonial peoples and colonial sovereigns' in all areas."

**Support Of U.N.O.**  
The United Nations Security Council, "I fully capable" of settling disputes between any nations of the world "however

### OCCUPATION

Herford, Ger., Apr. 6. Field Marshal Lord Montgomery said in a speech here that the British occupation of Germany would last at least 10 years.—Associated Press.

different their philosophies traditions and interests if I respects the legitimate aspirations and needs of fellow members."

The United States intends to join with other sovereign Republics of America in a regional pact to provide "common defense against attack," he said.

The President declared that America's immediate objective, "is to support the United Nations to the utmost."

"The United States stands ready," said the President, "to provide the necessary support for a world trade system, to strengthen and safeguard peace." He asserted that the reform of Japan "is only the beginning" of American policy in the Orient.

"We seek to encourage a quick revival of economic activity and international trade in the Far East," said President Truman, adding that "to do this we stand ready to extend credit and technical assistance."

The President urged early Congressional approval of the American loan to Britain.

He called atomic energy the "greatest challenge" left by the war, and asked for control so that it "may serve mankind rather than destroy it."

### Must Be Ready

The President said that universal training, a year's extension of the draft and unification of the armed forces are the "foundation stones which hold promise of a strong nation. They are essential if we are to maintain our leadership on the road to peace and freedom."

He said, "We cannot one day proclaim our intention to prevent unjust aggression and oppression in the world and then

(Continued on Page 5)

### FOR. MINISTERS TO CONFER

London, Apr. 6. Britain has accepted the invitation of Mr. James Byrnes, U.S. Secretary of State, last night to attend a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union in Paris on April 25, it was announced this morning.—Reuter.

### THREE BROTHERS APPEAL

London, Apr. 6. Three brothers, all ex-servicemen, today appealed at Orington, Kent, against the Council's refusal to allow the building of houses on land they had bought. One brother, Frederick Burman, declared: "My brothers and I have served in the forces, we have shed blood and sweated for our country and it is a poor outlook for us that we cannot have a little bit of it to live in during peacetime. If the Ministry rejects our appeals we lose the money which we earned by sheer hard work."

The brothers want to erect their own houses at Orington, Kent, and each has paid £150 for the plot of land. L. C. Wall, clerk to the Council, said the Council had been warned that the land was affected and town planning could not be developed for building.

The Ministry of Town and Country Planning Inspector decided to inspect the land and submit a report to the Minister.—Reuter.

### TOOK BUS AWAY

London, Apr. 6. Ernest Meadows, 32, who was found guilty today of taking and driving away a bus without the consent of the owners at Liverpool Street, was sent to jail for three months.—Reuter.

## M.P.'s Get Flustered Over Dominion Day

Ottawa, April 6. The plan to rename "Dominion Day" — the public holiday which celebrates the foundation of the Canadian Dominion on July 1, 1867 — "Canada Day" caused one of the noisiest and most heated sittings of the present session of the Canadian Parliament.

Liberal Party members were split on the vote at the third reading given to the private members' bill, which now goes to the Senate where it will have three readings before becoming law.

After M. J. Coldwell, Cooperative Commonwealth Federation leader, had a brisk exchange with Mr. Mitchell, the Speaker, Dr. Gaspard Fauteux, urged the members to preserve parliamentary dignity.

Mr. Mitchell said that Mr. Coldwell was an Englishman like himself but in 1939 the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation called for "cash on the barrel" for anything sent to Britain.

George Albert King, 22, undertaker's assistant, of Wood Green, was sentenced to seven years penal servitude, William Vigors, of Kenilworth, to four years, and George Morgan and John Papworth, soldiers, each to two years imprisonment.

All four were found guilty of being concerned in shop breaking and the stealing of furs.

King and Vigors were found guilty of shooting at a policeman with intent to resist arrest. When King was sentenced the swing a vicious right striking Vigors on the face, Wardens grappled and hustled him to the cells.—Reuter.

## New British Air Service Opened

London, April 6. Letters from people in Britain will reach Buenos Aires sooner than from New York. This is the result of a new flying schedule which came into operation today when a British South American Airways Lancastrian aircraft "Star Glow", took off from a London airport to bring South America within two days' flying time of Britain.

The reduction of nearly 24 hours in the journey is made by cutting out a one night stop and special new maintenance along the route. Two services of this nature are being run either way weekly.

Mr. J. W. Booth, Chairman of the British South American Airways, who left on the "Star Glow" this morning on his way to Buenos Aires, paid a tribute to this plane at a press reception prior to his departure.

"If you carry people quickly they arrive in a better condition at their destination," he said. "This new schedule is another demonstration of British enterprise. It is the speed and reliability of the Lancastrian that makes the accelerated services possible."

Mr. Booth was accompanied by Mr. Ronald Clifford Tyndall Bennett, Chief Executive of the Company, who told Reuters that they were hoping to give news of a further reduction in the airfares to and from South America in the near future.

Mr. Bennett pointed out that British businessmen's airmail letters to Buenos Aires reach their destination quicker than the United States businessmen's letters.

The Company will be putting their York aircraft on the new service sometime in May. They will be a 21-seater version. The planes will hold 32 but they will carry only 21 passengers, allowing for plenty of comfort.—Reuter.

### MODELS DEPICT D-DAY LANDING

London, Apr. 6.

Tiny khaki and grey clad figures in hand-to-hand fighting, tanks throwing flames and flaming mine, while landing craft pour in the beach, tell the story of the Normandy landings on D-Day at a model action of the Imperial Service Institution Museum at Whitehall, which was opened today.

The largest figure, an inch high and the smallest barely half an inch.

Finding the scene of Caesar's first landing in Britain, the model depicts the left flank of the British beaches shortly after the initial landings.

Other exhibits are an enamel plate carried on Field Marshal Alexander's car during the war and the Union Jack flown from the bonnet of Field Marshal Montgomery's car in Germany and signed by him. It is neatly displayed in one corner.

Prime Minister, of the Netherlands has presented the badge of rank and insignia of the B.S. Colonel General Seydewitz, formerly Polish Commander of occupied Holland. Near them lie sheets of Hitler's newspaper and his book, "Mein Kampf".

Adolf Hitler's last Sunday's general election today appealed to the

### LABOUR AND CHURCHILL

London, Apr. 6. The Labour Party in a resolution today proposed that its annual conference in June be called upon to "repudiate Churchill's defeatist proposal to make the British Commonwealth a mere satellite of American monopoly and capitalism, which will inevitably lead to our being allied in a partnership of hostility to Russia."—Associated Press.

### Jewish N.C.O.s Arrested

Rome, April 6. Three Jewish non-commissioned officers of the Royal Army Service Corps (Palestine) have been arrested by the British in connection with the discovery of 1,200 illegal Jewish immigrants in 57 Allied lorries at La Spezia last night, the Allied Headquarters at Caserta stated today.

It was also learned that the Jews were caught, trying to board a 1,000-ton motor vessel, the "Fede". They all carried Allied ration cards for ten days, according to an official source. The ship, completed this year at Savona, near Genoa, was understood to be fitted with steel bunks for illegal Jewish traffic to Palestine. Allied Forces Headquarters stated.

It is understood that the Jewish company, to which the arrested men belonged, had been ordered south from Udine, and it is believed that the Jewish emigrants were loaded on the trucks while the convoy was travelling southwards with military movement orders.

It was reported in Rome earlier today that the 1,200 Jews were about to embark on three small steamers for Palestine. Their three ships were said to have been impounded, pending full inquiries.

The Jews were detained, it was stated, after a patrol of Carabinieri had seen a jeep containing two Allied non-commissioned officers arrive. The N.C.O.s drove off when asked for their identity papers.—Reuter.

## Greek Regent Offers His Resignation

Athens, April 6. The Greek Cabinet is now awaiting word from King George of the Hellenes, at present in exile in London, whether he has accepted the resignation of Archbishop Damaskinos as Regent or wants him to remain in office until the question of the restoration has been decided by a plebiscite.

Respectful, bearded and six feet six inches tall, the Regent resigned in accordance with the pledge he gave last November that he would take this action after the elections had been held.

(In London, a member of the King's household told Reuters that for the time being King George would make no official statement.)

A spokesman of the Cabinet which the Regent swore in yesterday before tendering his resignation, said today: "It is the King's prerogative either to ask the Archbishop to remain or to appoint a new regent until the question of a regime is settled."

The new cabinet, which is a coalition between the Royalist (Populist) Party and the "Centre Bloc", announced last night that a new parliament would be convened on April 20 and would be asked to proclaim a plebiscite on the monarchy.

The Populists want to call the plebiscite next month. They have never accepted the earlier plebiscite by the Sophocles Government, which the decision on the monarchy question be postponed until 1948.

Left-wing parties, which boycotted last Sunday's general elections today, appealed to the

## Statement On H.K. Housing Shortage

IN VIEW OF THE CRITICAL HOUSING SITUATION IN WHICH THE COLONY IS HANDICAPPED AT THE PRESENT TIME, THE ADMINISTRATION WISHES TO REMIND FIRMS AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC THAT IT CAN ASSIST ONLY TO THE EXTENT OF PROVIDING ACCOMMODATION FOR VERY LIMITED NUMBERS OF THE EMPLOYEES OF PRIVATE UNDERTAKINGS FOR A BRIEF PERIOD AFTER THEIR RETURN.

CERTAIN OF THE LARGER HOTELS ARE AT PRESENT HELD ON REQUISITION IN ORDER TO PROVIDE TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION FOR RETURNING MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND BUSINESSMEN WHO HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO RENT PRIVATE FLATS OR HOUSES.

This accommodation is limited and it is likely that it will

### Ambassador Of British Women

London, Apr. 6. Gaumont British Films, in collaboration with William Butlin, Britain's holiday camp king, are launching a nationwide campaign to find the "holiday princess of Great Britain" to send to the United States as Ambassador of British Womanhood.

An official of Gaumont British Films disclosed today that the chosen girl, who must be between the ages of 18 and 28, will receive a free holiday in the United States, a specially designed wardrobe and a \$2,000 a year job as hostess at a Butlin camp for two years.

Beauty alone will not decide the winner, and the judges will award their points for audience reaction, health and beauty, grooming and deportment, good figure and intelligence and charm of voice and manner, the official said.

Local contests will start on April 29 and Area Finals will be held on May 27 and June 3.—Reuter.

### HOLIDAY CAMPS

St. Helier, Apr. 6. It has been decided not to allow further holiday camps on Jersey. This defeats the plans of W. Butlin who expected sites on the island last month.—Reuter.

mediate future it should be clearly understood that the Administration cannot be held responsible for the acute difficulties which are likely to be experienced in finding suitable accommodation during the initial of the Colony's reconstruction.

## Chelsea Rag Becomes Riot

London, April 6. Bottles, stones, bricks, fire-hoses and stirrup pumps were used by students in an end of the term rag, which developed into a riot at Chelsea last night. A hundred policemen were called out to disperse crowds and traffic had to be diverted.

The fight began when 200 students from the Regent Street Polytechnic raided a dance at Chelsea Polytechnic in retaliation for a raid by Chelsea in the afternoon. Dozens of windows, chairs and tables were wrecked and the ground floor of the building was saturated with water from the defenders' fire hoses. Women students, without shoes and stockings, joined in.—Reuter.

### THE WEATHER

To-day's forecast: Cloudy with some light drizzle in the early morning, becoming fair towards midday. Yesterday's temperature: Maximum—22 deg. at 11 a.m. Minimum—71 deg. at 11 p.m. Sunshine—6 1/2 hours. Maximum Humidity—85 per cent.



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## HOUSING-AND HOMES

The clamor of Hong Kong residents in England and Australia for their early return, and the mild, as yet, agitation beginning here in Hong Kong with the same object in view, emphasize the urgency of housing rehabilitation. Between the two problems there is an association so close that, up to a point, they might be regarded as inseparable. But that does not mean that Hong Kong's "dear departed" will be content with apologies for inactivity on the ground that accommodation is in short supply. Rather it requires more energetic measures to fill the gap than have so far been made manifest. Government's course is, in fact, clear enough. What is immediately required is a short-term policy which will achieve substantial and easily calculated results with a minimum expenditure of labour and materials, and a minimum dependence upon the supply of materials from overseas sources of supply. As far as we can see, only two measures open to Government line up to these requirements. One, the most important and potentially productive of results, is a large-scale programme of repair of damaged property. The other is the progressive restoration to private ownership of residential premises requisitioned for military personnel. Expectations that owners of private property would be quick to bring their holdings back to tenable condition have been sharply disappointed. The chief reason for the disparity between anticipation and realisation is a simple one, the cost. Those who would embark on repair schemes if the funds were at their disposal, cannot for various reasons obtain banking facilities. Others are just prepared to sit back and wait until building costs come down to more satisfactory levels. Speculators have bought partially damaged property with the intention of postponing repairs until the market is more favourable. We return, therefore, to the contention previously advanced in these columns. Government must either assume the responsibility for repairs, and take the necessary powers by which it can recoup itself, or subsidise restoration work, by loan in some cases, by the provision of cheap materials in others, or both. A good deal can be done in a relatively short time if Government will provide the stimulus, whether by inducement or direct action. Simultaneously, we suggest, the question of provision of temporary houses calls for investigation. For an administration which, on its own story, came into Hong Kong expecting to find one vast shambles, its record in meeting the problem that actually existed (and still exists) reflects small credit. Where the final responsibility lies may be altogether a different matter. But it does seem paradoxical that all the Plans which envisaged the tackling of the greater problem should be incapable of adaptation to meet the lesser.

## Yugoslav A.P. Man Arrested

Belgrade, Apr. 6.  
Stoyan Bralovich, Yugoslav writer, employed as a local correspondent for the Associated Press, remained in jail today apparently awaiting formal trial on charges of "having contact with and aiding a subversive enemy."  
Yugoslav, director for Foreign Affairs in the Ministry of Information, said that he had been informed by the public prosecutor that Bralovich had "confessed" after his arrest on March 29 and "had seriously implicated himself."

# Moscow Needn't Worry If We Form A Western Bloc

By Sir Norman Angell,  
Nobel Peace Prize winner of 1933

Today the world's hope of ending peace rests squarely on the conference tables of the United Nations Organisation—and nowhere else.

We must strive to make U.N.O. work, but at the same time we must know it for what it is—a none-too-perfect mechanism which provides a framework for collaboration but not a guarantee of it.

If we are to act upon this awareness, we must seek additional ways of strengthening the bonds between nations. One such way seems to me the establishment of a western democratic bloc.

Let us recall at the outset that peace does not constitute the only objective. Not peace at any price, but peace with freedom is the goal of the democracies.

The United Nations, most of the members of which evince strong authoritarian tendencies, is not democratic in purpose.

It is a functional security organisation designed to keep the peace and nothing more.

If freedom is to be the balance, it must have a set of scales which it can tip more easily than those at the U.N.O. meetings.

Two broad areas of friction exist in the world today—one troublesome, the other potentially explosive.

The first is among the democracies—the United States, Great Britain, France, and the small nations of Western Europe.

The second, far vaster field of conflict is between the democracies on the one hand and the Soviet Union and its satellites on the other.

A western bloc admittedly would draw the democracies closer together and mitigate the discord between them. But, its critics claim, such a development would alienate Russia, dividing mankind into two rival aggregates of power destined for war.

I suggest that the opposite would occur, and I believe that the record of history will bear me out.

Once before, in the wake of a great war, America and Britain were offered membership in a western bloc. The time was 1919, the occasion the Paris Peace Conference. There Clemenceau, France's hard-headed realist, pleaded with Wilson and Lloyd George in terms like this: "If you want to avoid being dragged into a second world war, promise me that if France is attacked hereafter you will defend her. If you both make that pledge loudly enough for Germany to hear, she will never dare to fight. If you don't say it, you will have to fight once more. Only a strong defensive alliance of the three of us will carry enough weight to ensure the integrity of France and the peace of the world."

Both Wilson and Lloyd George agreed to a tripartite treaty of guarantee. Neither could convince his people; the treaty was never ratified.

France and England drifted steadily apart, while America re-

## Russia Wants To Reform Us

Suppose that Great Britain and France had gone ahead with the treaty of guarantees in the early 20's, despite the defection of the United States, and had drawn into the combination their lesser neighbours—Belgium, Holland, the Scandinavian countries.

Would this have increased American misgivings of the League, or have alienated America further from co-operation in world order?

Quite the contrary. It would have diminished those misgivings. What disturbed Americans was not the prospect of a united Europe but the utter incapacity of Europe to unite at all. Had Europe been truly united, and by its unity comparable in power to the United States, the latter would in all probability have eventually entered the League and made common cause.

Is Russia's present feeling toward the western democracies likely to be very different?

Flushed with enormous triumph, Russia find herself suddenly become the greatest military Power on earth.

For a quarter of a century the Russian people have been educated to a messianic belief in their country: spearhead of a new order in human society, it is destined to rescue mankind from the ancient evils and tyrannies which still dominate the western nations.

Greatest of these tyrannies in Soviet eyes, and inevitable cause of wars, is the capitalist system. Every conflict that arises between the western nations offers the Russians one more confirmation of their convictions and persuades them all the more that little security can be expected in cooperation with the west.

Now we are asking Russia to trust her future security to a trust her future security to a western organisation functioning on western principles of democracy—representation of all States, large and small, majority decision, public discussion, and so forth.

Of all these principles the So-

## America Has Done It Before

The first job of the western democracies, therefore, is to demonstrate that they can make their principles work in their relations with each other—that capitalist nations can co-operate.

We must dispel the suspicion that Britain's very moderate parliamentary socialism precludes her close and amicable association with the United States.

Participation in a western bloc does not lack precedent in American tradition. In many respects such a bloc would resemble the most ancient, consistent, and successful aspect of American foreign policy—the Monroe Doctrine.

In point of fact, it would constitute nothing more nor less than an extension of the Doctrine.

Recall the circumstances which gave rise to Monroe's declaration. In 1823 the Holy Alliance, composed of Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Spain, was laying plans to reconquer the fledgling South American nations which had just thrown off the yoke of colonialism.

## Monroe's Idea Was British

Canning, the British Foreign Minister, suggested common Anglo-American action to forestall the scheme. Although the United States decided to act independently, the idea originally came from Britain.

And the continued success of the Doctrine rested on the community of interests between the two Powers, without the tacit support of Britain and her fleet, the programme of keeping European aggressors out of the Americas might have failed.

During the Transatlantic correspondence out of which the Mon-

roe Doctrine arose, James Madison suggested that Canning's principle should be extended beyond the Western Hemisphere to include the entire globe—that the United States and Britain should together declare that any small country fallen victim to aggression would be defended by the combined power of the English-speaking nations.

Unfortunately, nothing came of Madison's suggestion.

Russia today, just as much as the United States a century ago, would stand within her rights in declaring that an attack upon any of the nations within her orbit would be regarded as an attack upon herself.

Such a policy applied by Russia to Eastern Europe could give no offence to the west, as long as the Soviets refrained from interfering with the internal political and economic structure of the protected countries.

Along those lines, a Russian Monroe Doctrine could operate within the framework of a larger internationalism as easily as could a western bloc.

## History Offers A Last Chance

Throughout history the States of the west have shown a tragic reluctance to combine except under the pressure of dire emergencies, and then it was too late.

America's persistence, throughout the opening years of two world wars, in the delusion that totalitarian power could never touch her, eventually exposed her to a war effort far more exhausting than promoter participation would have required.

Madison's suggestion for the universalisation of the Monroe Doctrine is immeasurably more vital in our day than it was in his.

Then distance not only separated nations; it also defended them. Today there is no defence in distance, but only in co-operation.

Once more an indulgent history offers us the opportunity of a western bloc.

If we reject it again, we are discarding our most powerful means of protection as we pick our way into an age darkened by the shadow of the broken atom.

# Russia Through The Eyes Of Observers

All nations are puzzled to each other—they are puzzles, indeed, even to themselves—and, at the present moment, Russia presents a veritable riddle of the Sphinx to millions of those non-Russians who have not already made up their minds either that she is good all through or that she is bad all through.

Hence we cannot have too many books showing us Russia as seen through the eyes of observers and political thinkers of exceptional intelligence.

J. B. Priestley's paper-backed booklet, "Russian Journey," which has been published by the Society for Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R. at a shilling, gives us a delightful and optimistic account of Russia by one of the most observant travellers of our time. He is not a Marxist, but he discovered in Russia a country, or group of countries, of increasing light, as is suggested by the fact that 24,000,000 copies of Tolstoy's books have been published there since 1918.

He was enchanted by the Russian people, whom he found not only generous and warm-hearted, but peace-loving. "I returned from their country," he writes, "far more hopeful and confident than when I went about the future of mankind."

It is rather amusing, by the way, to find Mr. Priestley warning us that, owing to the censorship, foreign correspondents "generally know very little" about Russian life, and at the same time to find the distinguished foreign correspondent Paul Winterton, in "Russian Report" (Cresset Press, 6s.), warning his readers that, because of the Russian genius for hospitality, well-banqueted visitors leave the country without any real understanding of Russia's lack of comradeship in its attitude to other nations.

He complains that the Russian authorities not only deny freedom to foreign journalists but that they conceal or largely conceal the truth about their country, England among them, from their people. Mr. Winterton writes as an Englishman who desires friendly relations with the Soviet Union, and he produces many facts in his deeply interesting book to suggest that the Soviet Union is following a policy that does not promote these relations.

The reader will be well advised to get hold both of "Russian Report" and of Mr. Priestley's booklet.

In the "Clash" (Faber, 12s. 6d.) Arturo Barea paints a quiet balanced picture of the civil war in Spain in autobiographical form.

Barea is Republican, but he is blind to the faults of neither side and the book is a sensitive and beautifully written study of the beastliness inevitable to war, whoever fights it. He tells of its effect on one man and, through him, on a country, in neat, cool, prose, gorgeous in some of its descriptive passages, which, in its formal beauty, reminds one at times of Prosper Merimee.

Salvador De Madariaga, most eminent of Spanish Liberal thinkers, has written an urgent and eloquent tract for the times in "Victors Beware" (Cape, 10s. 6d.). He fears that the spirit of the League of Nations in its ideal form will give way to less Liberal and less effective methods for ensuring the peace of the world, and insists on the need for great changes both in Russia and in the British Empire.

So thoughtful a book will stimulate even those who do not share the author's point of view.

Stalin's "War Speeches" (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.) will be an essential book of reference for many years to come. They are naturally chiefly devoted to the exploits of the Red Army, but you will also find in them some appreciation of the achievements of the Allies and recognition of the need for the peace-loving nations to maintain their unity after the war.

Having made his name in fiction, Con. O'Leary has written a full-blown history of the world in "The Grand National" (Rockliff, 8s. 6d.). He communicates his excitement as he describes the jumping of the magnificent horses, of many of which excellent photographs are given.

Selections from the Urquhart translation of Rabelais are introduced by that fine scholar,

# TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING IS BAD

By  
Robert Lynd

I saw in some paper the other day that a new disease called Vitaminosis, due to an excess of vitamins, has been discovered. I have, unfortunately, lost the paper in which the news was given so that I cannot say what scientific authority is behind it.

Common sense, however, should have told us that sooner or later such a disease was bound to appear.

We human beings find it difficult to believe that it is possible to have too much of a good thing; and that too much of a good thing is a bad thing. Too much meat, too many pastries, an over-indulgence in gooseberries—how often have these been the prelude to a visit from the family doctor?

There would probably never have been a testotol movement if human beings had not made a habit of having too much of those good things—beer, wine and spirits.

Beer, it is said, contains an essential vitamin, riboflavin, belonging to the B2 group, the lack of which causes painful sores and weakened vision. If you take an excess of this precious vitamin, in the form of beer, however, you will find that instead of your sight becoming better you see things double.

I am afraid that, if people go on taking too many vitamins, an anti-vitamin movement will ultimately take shape, and I do not much like "anti" movements.

I have already met sceptics whom I, a passionate provitaminist, cannot persuade to protect themselves against

English winter, spring, summer and autumn by taking a few drops of fish liver oil. Even in these days of the atom they cannot believe that so minute a thing as a drop of oil can produce such mighty consequences as are rightly claimed for it.

Such is the antipathy to vitamins in some old-fashioned people that about a year ago a Scotman applied to the Lock-orth District Council for permission to engrave on the back of the stone over the family tomb in the local cemetery the particulars of the family diet:

Farm fare—potatoes and milk (skim) a.m. and p.m.; eggs at Easter. No oranges, tomatoes and vitamins, etc.

"The object of this record," he declared, "is to show that folk can live to a good old age without having fool rich in vitamins," and he gave as proof the ages of his relations—"one over seventy, four over eighty, two over seventy, two over eighty still living." His application was granted, but I doubt whether a dietitian would admit that the farm fare was so poor in vitamins as the aged sceptic hoped.

I myself can believe almost anything good about vitamins and almost anything bad about the lack of them. I sympathised warmly with the retired naval officer who was accused during the war of assaulting a policeman and who brought medical evidence to show that he had lost his temper owing to lack of vitamins.

Perhaps the police in a more scientific age will carry vitamin tablets about with them with which to soothe the savage breasts of citizens inflamed into pugnacity by a lack of blackcurrant juice.

It is said to have been proved by experiments on American women that, when they were fed on a diet containing very little vitamin B1, they became depressed and quarrelsome, and that when, without their knowing it, vitamin B1 was added to their food, they became angels in the house. I wonder what would happen if they were given too much of the wonder-working vitamin. Perhaps they would become too angelic or, as people used to say, too good to live.

Or would the same thing happen as happens to the bad-tempered consumer of the vitamin in beer, which, taken in moderation, turns him into a good-tempered man and, taken in excess, turns him into a bad-tempered man again?

My own doctor has given me vitamin tablets of two kinds which I sometimes remember to take and in which I have great faith. I was alarmed to read in a paper the other day that one of these vitamins "can make a man's tongue swell, his mouth and skin crack," and that "he may even lose his mind."

After reading the paragraph several times over in considerable perturbation, however, I came to the conclusion that the printer must have left out the words "the lack of" before "vitamin." At the same time I intend to play for safety and to swallow the tablets in strict moderation.

What I particularly like about vitamins is that they can be compressed into so small a space. The tablets containing them are, they not little epigrams of medicine? It is true that they exist in milk and cabbage and other not very tempting kinds of food, but I favour them chiefly in tablet form.

After all, you know exactly how many vitamins you are getting in a tablet, but bulkier containers of vitamins are less trustworthy. Mr. A. L. Bacharach has told us that:

The same quantity of vitamin C may be in 4oz. of apples or one variety as in 1½ cwt. of another, and the same quantity of vitamin A may be in two pints of milk as in two gallons.

Tablets, drops of oil, spoonfuls of fruit juice—these are the things I can swallow with faith; and I wish I could remember to swallow them often enough. Even as it is, however, I take enough of them to keep me from wanting to assault a policeman. On the other hand, I don't take enough of them to bring on an attack of vitaminosis.

"Nothing too much" was the motto of Socrates, and in regard to the consumption of vitamins, it will be my motto, too.

# GRAND OLD LADY

(By A.J. McWhinnie)

The Grand Old Lady of the Fleet has received her last call. H.M.S. Warspite, veteran of two world wars, victor of battles from Jutland to the D-Day landings in Normandy—is to be scrapped.

She was "the old Warspite" to the rest of the world. But to the Navy she was "H.M.S. Expendable." Whenever the Sea Lords had a battleship job in which there was danger of the battleship being lost they said, "Send the old lady."

And the 30-year-old lady, in ways came home with new triumphs to add to her battle honours.

To the end she bears scars—scars from Jutland, scars from the Mediterranean, scars from Narvik, where, with her brood of destroyers, she forced her way up the heavily-defended fjord. But her make-up disguised those scars. She was every inch a lady.

After Narvik she went in May, 1940, to the Mediterranean as Flagship of the then Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, now First Sea Lord. One of her first jobs there was to bombard Fort Capuzzo. She did—thoroughly.

## 400 Bombs

Next job was off Albania, where she poured 34 tons of shell into the port of Valona. "With each salvo, she shook and rattled like a giant money box."

Before the Battle of Matapan she bombarded Fort Capuzzo again, then Bardia, and then steamed over to attack Tripoli. The Battle of Crete came next. In three days the enemy named 400 bombs at the War-

spite. She dodged 399 of them. The last damaged her port side. But she steamed on.

After temporary repairs at Alexandria she went East to Singapore, the Philippines, Pearl Harbour and over to Seattle for permanent repairs.

The Americans gave her a terrific welcome.

Next she went to Sydney, Australia, and switched over to join the Eastern Fleet at Ceylon. Then she was at war with the Japs.

One day she was recalled to the Mediterranean, for the Salerno campaign. They needed an expendable battleship. "Send the Old Lady," said the Sea Lords. The Germans received a terrific pounding.

## Seven Words

The Grand Old Lady was roused. She and the battleship Valiant sent 62 rounds of 15-inch shell thundering into enemy positions. Thirty-five were direct hits. Eight were within 100 yards.

There was a signal to the Warspite from the C-in-C: "Operation well carried out. There is no doubt that when the Old Lady lifts her skirts she can still run."

In 1944 she stemmed back to home waters. From the bridge of the destroyer off the Norfolk beaches on D-Day we could see a battleship blazing away. The Yeoman of Signals looked through his telescope. "Orlikov," he told me. "It's the old Warspite."

Even that was not the end. The Warspite attended the landings during the Scheldt operations. But this is peace. The Grand Old Lady has had her day.



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# "The Common Man And The State"

"THE HISTORY OF GOVERNMENT SHOWS US THAT IN ITS BEGINNING IT TOOK ITS CHARACTER FROM THE FAMILY ITSELF. THE CHIEF OF THE TRIBE WAS A SORT OF FATHER," DECLARED FATHER B.F. MEYER IN A TALK ON "THE COMMON MAN AND THE STATE" AT THE CATHOLIC CENTRE YESTERDAY.

FATHER MEYER CONTINUED:—"THE EMPEROR OF CHINA WAS ALWAYS LOOKED UPON AS THE FATHER OF HIS PEOPLE, DERIVING AUTHORITY FROM HEAVEN, AND THE PERFECTION OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTED IN BEING A TRUE FATHER, NEITHER TOO SEVERE NOR TOO LENIENT, AND ALLOWING TO HIS CHILDREN A SUITABLE DEGREE OF RESPONSIBILITY."

The State is not, as Rousseau taught, the result of a contract. It is a natural growth developing basically from two factors: (1) the need that men have of an increased degree of mutual co-operation as the social and economic structures become more complicated and diverse, and (2) from the difference of functions belonging to different men and different voluntary associations arising out of the difference of conditions among them. Rousseau based his theory on the idea that "all men are by nature born free and equal from every point of view," but while agreeing that all men have the same human nature, and hence the same rights, we must hold that they have a difference of functions in society, arising out of their different aptitudes and capacities. It is quite obvious that the varying combinations of these hereditary factors in the cells of each of us lay the foundations of our capacities and therefore of our social functions. As G. B. Shaw points out, the Russian government has had the same conclusion to the fact that all children are budding artists, or philosophers or mechanical geniuses. And so we have some who are farmers, some who are mechanics, some who are teachers, and so on.

## State's Purpose

The sole purpose for which the State exists is to secure to the members of society the highest possible degree of social and cultural development in accordance with their respective functions. Any increase, therefore, in the power of the functions of the State which threatens the true welfare and development of its citizens as persons, or for that matter, of citizens of other countries as well, is contrary to the purpose of the State. The State is for men, not men for the State. The mark of development, of progress, evolution in any body is unity of purpose amid diversity of function. We cannot say, for instance, that the brain controls the functions of the human body; it is only one element in an extremely complicated and inter-related control system. As someone has said, the sovereignty of the State is one of many parties in an association. A man must conduct his life by many rules besides the laws of the State.

There are, for instance, his obligations to his conscience, to his family, his work, and to those around him who are less fortunate than himself. The State may be more efficient than voluntary institutions in the relief of suffering, yet if it takes upon itself the duties to assist without encouraging the citizens to assist in a personal way, and not by mere money contributions, it is denying to them an extremely valuable human formation. If there were no suffering there would be no kindness.

## Class Struggle

The State is not, on the other hand, merely the guardian of law and order, as the Liberals claimed. The result of following this principle has been class struggle. Men must indeed perform different functions, but these functions should be harmoniously co-ordinated; class struggle undermines the welfare of society itself. But the co-ordination of functions in society cannot be attained by a conscious planning and control of the activities of the community. But this control, this co-ordination must be the result of a conscious participation in the social plan by every citizen according to his capacity. Just as each of us performs an office, or a factory, or raising food, or as housewife, etc., so each one must perform a social and civic function by conscious participation according to his capacity in social and civic activities.

Pope Pius XI in the Encyclical Quadragesimo Anno, in 1931, sounded a strong warning against class struggle. It is indeed true, as history clearly proves, that owing to the change in social conditions, much that was formerly done by small bodies can nowadays be accomplished only by large co-operations. None the less, just as it is wrong to withdraw from the individual and commit to the community at large what private industry and enterprise can accomplish, so it is an injustice, a grave evil and a dishonouring of rights to order for a larger and higher organization to arrogate to itself functions which can be performed efficiently by smaller and lower bodies. This is a fundamental principle of social philosophy, unshakable and unchangeable, and it remains its full strength today. Of its very nature, the true aim of all social activity should be to help individual organs of the social body, but never to destroy or absorb them.

## Smaller Groups

The State should leave to these smaller groups the settlement of business of minor importance. It will thus carry out with greater freedom, power, and success the tasks belonging to it because it alone can effectively co-ordinate these direct, free, watching, stimulating, and restraining, as circumstances suggest or necessity demands. Let those in power, therefore, be convinced that the more faithfully this principle is followed, and a graded hierarchical order exist between the various subsidiary organizations, the more excellent will be both the authority and efficiency of the State as a whole, and the happier and more prosperous the condition of the State.

What are these smaller groups to which the Pope refers? They are the governments, Trade Unions, Industrial Councils, Whitley Councils, Educational Authorities, and various religious, cultural and welfare associations, etc. These groups serve two purposes: they aid the State in its work, and they are an immense source of detail in administration, which the State itself is unable to carry out because of its local and more limited acquaintance. It is not too true that the welfare and development of an industry are better

attended to plan for that industry than any political appointee? The only part the State need play is that of overall planning and co-ordination. In the second place, these groups are the field in which the citizen can achieve personal social and civic development and through which he can make his personal contribution to government. It is quite obvious that by merely paying taxes and casting an occasional vote for a "representative" one is not really engaging in civic activity. Someone with a fair for statistics has calculated that, by eliminating the non-voters, the electoral minority and the parliamentary minority, it is possible to pass a law in Parliament by a vote representing less than two millions out of a population of forty-six millions.

## Civil Affairs

Government should not be merely a lot of office handling routine matters, essential as these may be—foreign affairs, finance, police, sanitation, and all the others. The most important department of all should be a department of "civil affairs," of education in citizenship. We have an Education Department, but it finishes with the moment we leave school; for adults the most that it does is to encourage here and there university extension courses.

A Department of Education in Citizenship should concern itself especially with making us civic and social citizens. It should study such problems as local self-government, welfare, etc. It should plan the harmonious co-ordination of all the voluntary and natural associations, such as our local Residents' Associations. It is no use giving us merely radio talks or extension courses; we learn best by doing. Once we have begun to take an active part in public affairs we shall be eager listeners to talks on such questions, instead of turning the dial over to the latest music hall hit.

To make life run smoothly for us, to give us security, is only one of the functions of the State.

(Continued on Pages 2 & 5)

# Readers' Letters

## Unhappy Valley

Sir,—I was glad to note from your Weekly Edition that some of our good friends who, we thought, had gone to a happier valley, are still here to share with us a few years in this Unhappy Valley.

One of these is the ex-President of our Club here, with whom we enjoyed many a Gordon's Dry some Easterns ago. The other has just retired from a Bank, and he was so long connected with financial affairs that he went by the name of Jock. I either of these gentlemen catches sight of these lines, I hope they will send a word along for their Shanghai friends.

The first-named friend seemed to have survived the hostilities in unheavenly Stanley.

J. C. de B. Shanghai.

## Picasso

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Williamson's request for information as to the meaning of the term "Picasso," one can only assume (in the absence of further details) that it refers to a painting by Pablo Picasso, the Spaniard, founder and leader of the Cubist school of painting.

## ART LOVER.

"Tiger Force" Sir,—I should like to point out a few facts to our very misguided friend who calls himself a "Naval Spectator."

In the first place his letter seems to indicate a strong tone of jealousy, which may be accounts for the fact that he has not seen any further than the end of his nose and therefore needs enlightening on this subject.

The original "Tiger Force," as he knows, came out East to do a specific job and owing to the termination of the war, with Japan were re-directed to Hong Kong where they were to act temporarily as a garrison force and then later to build an airfield at King Shan. In Feb. Government experts declared the Pink Shan site unsuitable; therefore a large force of men were rendered useless and have now been sent to the U.K. to help in the rebuilding programme, which I think our friend will have to admit, is a very urgent problem. Still more, he would rather see a valuable force wasted by sitting back on its heels out here.

I would also like to point out that a very large majority of "Tiger Force" that returned to U.K. were in the lower demob groups and being a "Naval Spectator" you should be the last to see a valuable force wasted by sitting back on its heels out here.

# NEW WATER RATES

The Gazette contains the following particulars of the new water rates, which came into effect on April 1:—

The price of water per unit of 1,000 gallons shall be—	per unit
(1) for filtered water	
(a) for consumption or shipping purposes	\$1.20
(b) for trade or domestic purposes, supplied—	
(i) to any premises or place in the Peak District as defined in the Peak District (Residence) Ordinance, 1918	.65
(ii) to any premises or place in the Peak District as defined in the Peak District (Residence) Ordinance, 1918, to which the water is pumped	.55
(iii) to such military areas as may be determined by the Council may determine	.30
(c) except as set out in paragraphs (a) and (b)	.45
(2) for unfiltered water	
(a) for consumption purposes	1.20
(b) for all other purposes	.40

## POLICEMEN CHARGED

Two Police constables attached to No. 7 Police Station were charged before Mr. A. Arculli at the Summary Military Court yesterday with unlawful possession of arms and ammunition.

The accused were Police constables Wu Hing and Wu Wing. Second accused was also charged with larceny by finding of wireless equipment in Pokfulam Road.

At the request of the prosecution, Captain Haig-Brown, the hearing of the case was fixed for April 9, at 2.30 p.m.

The case against Wong Wing Tim, Chinese probationary sub-inspector, for demanding by force or with menaces \$500 from Li Ka-fat on Dec. 16, 1945, was again remanded for a week by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday. Bail was fixed at \$500.

# St. Joseph's To Open Tomorrow

One of the Colony's oldest schools, St. Joseph's College in Kennedy Road, is to re-open its classes tomorrow. There will be an enrolment of 200 boys, comprising Classes 3 to 7, and it is hoped soon to re-open the primary school classes.

The school has now the use of three floors of the main building, the other buildings being temporarily on loan to the Forces Educational Centre. To accommodate the primary school, St. Joseph's College has been given the use, until Sept., of the old Japanese Primary School building on the other side of Kennedy Road.

The primary school classes are to open in the very near future with an enrolment of some 160 to 200 boys. St. Joseph's, before the war, had a roll of 850 pupils. There are at present some 750 applicants on the waiting list, but the probability of the school being able to accept more pupils is very slight, due primarily to the shortage of accommodation and furniture.

Back at his post as Principal is Bro. John, who has been Headmaster since 1937. The school, founded in 1875, is a Christian Brothers institution. Among the former teachers back on the staff are Bro. Hilary, Bro. Albany, Mr. H. Asome, Mr. B. C. Lam, Mr. Vincent Chan, Mr. Boag Kah-seng and Mr. Benedict Cheung.

Four members of the St. Joseph's teaching staff lost their lives during the attack on Hong Kong. Bro. Peter was killed while driving an ambulance from Causeway Bay, and Mr. Percy Felix, Mr. Anthony Lim and Mr. Lim Kim-luan were killed in action at Wongnei-chung Gap while serving with the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps. Another old teacher, Mr. Ooi Eng-bee, is believed to have been executed by the Japanese on the New Territories on 1945.

The school buildings were not considerably damaged as a result of the Japanese occupation, but the furniture, including some 1,100 desks, the arts and crafts section and the school museum were thoroughly looted.

## REVOLVERS SEIZED

Pleading guilty to unlawful possession of a Standard .38 revolver, an S. & W. 38 revolver and eleven rounds of ammunition, two Chinese, Lau Kam and Kong Man Wah, were each sentenced to two years hard labour by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday. Sub-inspector Drury told the court that on the night of April 3 he led a party of Chinese detectives to the Star Ferry Wharf, Kowloon, where the two accused were searched and the fire-arms found in their girdles. Both revolvers were loaded and in good condition. Accused said that they were trying to sell the arms.

## THEFTS OF CLOTH

Wong Hon and Lai Pak Chi were found guilty by Mr. Latimer yesterday of the larceny of 81 rolls of material from the Kongs Lee Drapery Shop, No. 881 Shanghai Street, on March 28, and sentenced to six months' hard labour each. For receiving two rolls of cloth and 95 yards of grey cotton, a Chinese fortune-teller, Ching Yu Tak, was sentenced to four months' hard labour. The cloth was found in Cheung's cubicle at No. 227 Portland St. on March 29.

## TINNED MILK FOR \$1.50

A fine of \$100 or four weeks' hard labour was imposed on Li Man by Mr. A. Arculli at the Summary Military Court yesterday for selling a tin of condensed milk at \$1.50 in Jubilee Street on Friday.

Inspector H. Sell stated that a Chinese detective saw accused sell the milk to a child for \$1.50.

## WEDDING

The wedding took place before Mr. C. d'Almeida's at the Registry Office yesterday of Mr. J. O. Remedios and Miss Evelyn de Lus Remedios.

The bridegroom was formerly chief clerk in the Mercantile Bank of India.

# Near-Sighted Witness And Accused

FURTHER EVIDENCE WAS GIVEN AT THE SUMMARY MILITARY COURT YESTERDAY MORNING IN THE TREASON TRIAL BEFORE MR. C.Y. KWAN IN WHICH LAI KIT, A FORMER KOWLOON BUS CONDUCTOR, IS CHARGED WITH 12 OVERT ACTS.

The prosecution is in the hands of Mr. R. S. Smith. Lee Chung-kan stated that on

# GAMBLING DEN RAIDED

One of the largest gambling dens in the Colony was raided by Police under Detective Inspector Mooney of Central Police Station on Friday evening at No. 26, Centre Street, ground floor.

As a result 40 men were arrested and charged. Before Mr. A. Arculli at the Summary Military Court yesterday four Chinese, Tai-chung, Li Kwok, Chan Hin and Wong Shing, were charged with keeping the premises as a common gambling house. Thirty-six others were charged with gambling.

The keepers were each fined \$250 or two months' hard labour, while 19 gamblers were fined \$20.

Sixteen absentees had the bail of \$20 each extracted. A sum of \$155.00 which was picked up during the raid was placed in the Poor Box.

## LORRY SERVICE

Starting today (Sunday) ten lorries will be operated by the Hong Kong Bus Company for the convenience of the public who may wish to visit their family grounds at Pokfulam and Aberdeen.

The lorries have been lent free of charge to the bus company by Administration. The service will operate daily for a week from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

# Saw His C.O. Kill Man With Sword

WHEN THE CASE IN WHICH 15 JAPANESE ARE CHARGED WITH COMMITTING WAR CRIMES AT LANTAU ISLAND BETWEEN AUGUST 18 AND 25 WAS RESUMED YESTERDAY AT THE SUPREME COURT, ANOTHER JAPANESE SOLDIER TESTIFYING FOR THE CROWN IDENTIFIED HIS FORMER UNIT COMMANDER, KISHI YASUO, AS THE MAN WHO KILLED ONE OF THE VILLAGERS WITH A SWORD.

Accused are—Lieut. Kishi Yasuo, Lieut. Matsumoto Chuzaburo W/O, Yamagata Sadao, S/M, Kodama Mitsutoshi S/M, Uchida Hiroshi, Sgt. Jomori Rishi, Sgt. Yoshi, Sgt. Yoshikawa Gunichi, Cpl. Kamishiro Katsumasa, L/Cpl. Ando Takashi, 1st Class Pte. Takashashi Haruhiko, Pte. Nishizawa Kenji, Pte. Uemura Gishaku and Pte. Okamoto Kichitaka.

The trial is being heard before a Military Tribunal comprising: President, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Stewart (Department of the J.A.G. in India); Major M. I. Omsby, West Yorks Regiment; and Captain B. N. Kaul, Frontier Force Regiment.

The Prosecuting Officer is Captain J. F. Reilly, Staff Captain (Legal) H.Q. A.L.F.S.E.A., and the Defence Officer Capt. M. Croft, R.A.S.C., assisted by Capt. K. Moti Singh, of Jodhpur.

The soldier was Pte. Sasaki Kunihiko, wireless operator attached to the Kishi Unit. In evidence, witness said that at 6 p.m. the same day following an attack on the barracks of his company he saw about 50 persons concentrated on the verandah of the swimming shed. Some of them were sitting on the ground while the remainder were standing, leaning against the wall. Some of these standing had their hands tied with ropes behind their backs.

Capt. Reilly: Did you hear any sound from the verandah?—I heard nothing.

Where were you at 11 p.m. that night?—I was on duty in my wireless room.

Did you hear any sound then?—Yes, I heard moaning.

Did you look out of the window when hearing the moaning?—Yes, I did.

What did you see?—I saw one person being killed with a sword.

Who killed him?—My commander, Kishi Yasuo.

Who was the person?—Nishi-

# Presentation To Mr. Hawkins

Yesterday representatives of 27 labour unions in the Colony called on Mr. Hawkins to present him with a beautiful Chinese album in token of their respect and gratitude for all that he had done for the working classes in Hong Kong.

Mr. Li Cheung, Chairman of the Chinese Engineers' Institute, who made the presentation, said in part:

"The interest and welfare of the workers have always been uppermost in your heart. Whenever difficulties arose and we came to you for advice and guidance you have invariably by your wisdom and sound judgment steered us clear of trouble and helped us to surmount all obstacles. In handling all matters you have been just, fair and impartial. You have laboured unceasingly for our welfare, and our gratitude to you knows no bound."

Mr. Hawkins was appointed Labour Officer when he returned from leave in England in 1940 and served up to the time of the Japanese invasion. During the occupation he was interned. After the British re-occupation of the Colony he was appointed Secretary for Chinese Affairs and Labour Officer, and his knowledge of local conditions and Chinese mentality stood him in good stead in the discharge of the onerous duties of his office during a most difficult period.

Mr. Hawkins is leaving on Monday by plane.

Mr. B. C. K. Hawkins, Labour Officer and Secretary for Chinese Affairs, is leaving Hong Kong within the next few days for a well-deserved turlough in England.

During his absence, Mr. R. R. Todd will act as Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Mr. Todd has just returned from England. Before the war he acted for some time as Chairman of the Urban Council and was also, at one time, Financial Secretary.

# Money Mart

Chinese National Currency was very strong in the market yesterday, with buyers prevailing throughout and at the close rates were quoted at H.K.\$2.60 to C.N.\$1,000 for futures and \$2.63 for spot.

Gold made another leap of 11 points on the previous day, and closed at \$426 a tael. U.S. dollars registered a further rise and buyers paid \$4.55 for big notes and \$4.55 for small. English Sterling had buyers at \$16.80, and Australian pounds at \$12.50.

As a result of the duress notes decision, Piastre notes have also appreciated in value, and they now form the third largest medium of speculation. Old notes were yesterday quoted at H.K.\$3.70 to Pte.100 buyers and \$3.90 sellers. New notes were \$3.30 and \$3.60 respectively; "new notes" are these issued after the Japanese took over French Indo-China.

The greatest surprise of all is the coming to life once more of the defunct Military Yen. Yesterday it was a close runner-up to Chinese National Currency, being quoted at H.K.\$2.55 to M.Y.1,000. Reason is that the duress notes decision has inspired hope in the more optimistic that Military Yen, too, may one day have some value. Until a week ago the rate was H.K.\$1.10 to M.Y.1,000 without attracting any buyers.

An announcement in the Gazette prohibits the sale and use of the following Hong Kong stamps: \$1.00 purple/blue; \$2.00 orange/green; \$5.00 purple/red; and \$10.00 green/purple.

The Japanese tied them for?—I don't know.

Do you still think you don't know why they were tied?—No. Can you guess why the Japanese were angry with them?—I think because they were attacked by the Chinese.

Are you telling the Court that the Japanese were right in defending themselves?—Yes.

Did you know that one of the Japanese soldiers was reported missing a few days later?—I don't know.

Did the Japanese search the village after the attack?—As I stay in my room after the attack, I did not know that.

Did you remember a wireless message sent to Headquarters in Kowloon about some arms and ammunition found in the village during the course of the search?—I don't remember that.

The case was adjourned to 10 a.m. tomorrow.







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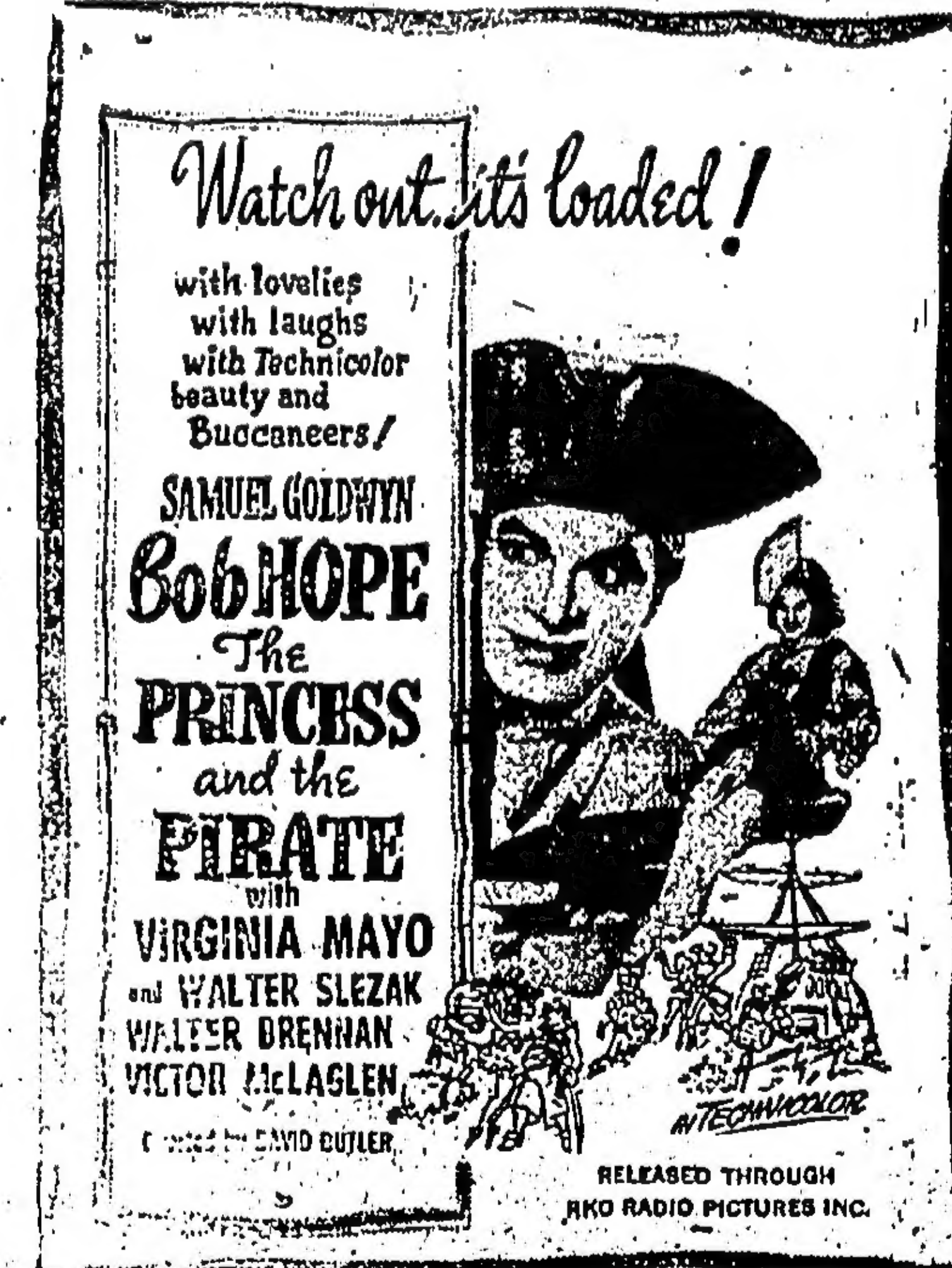
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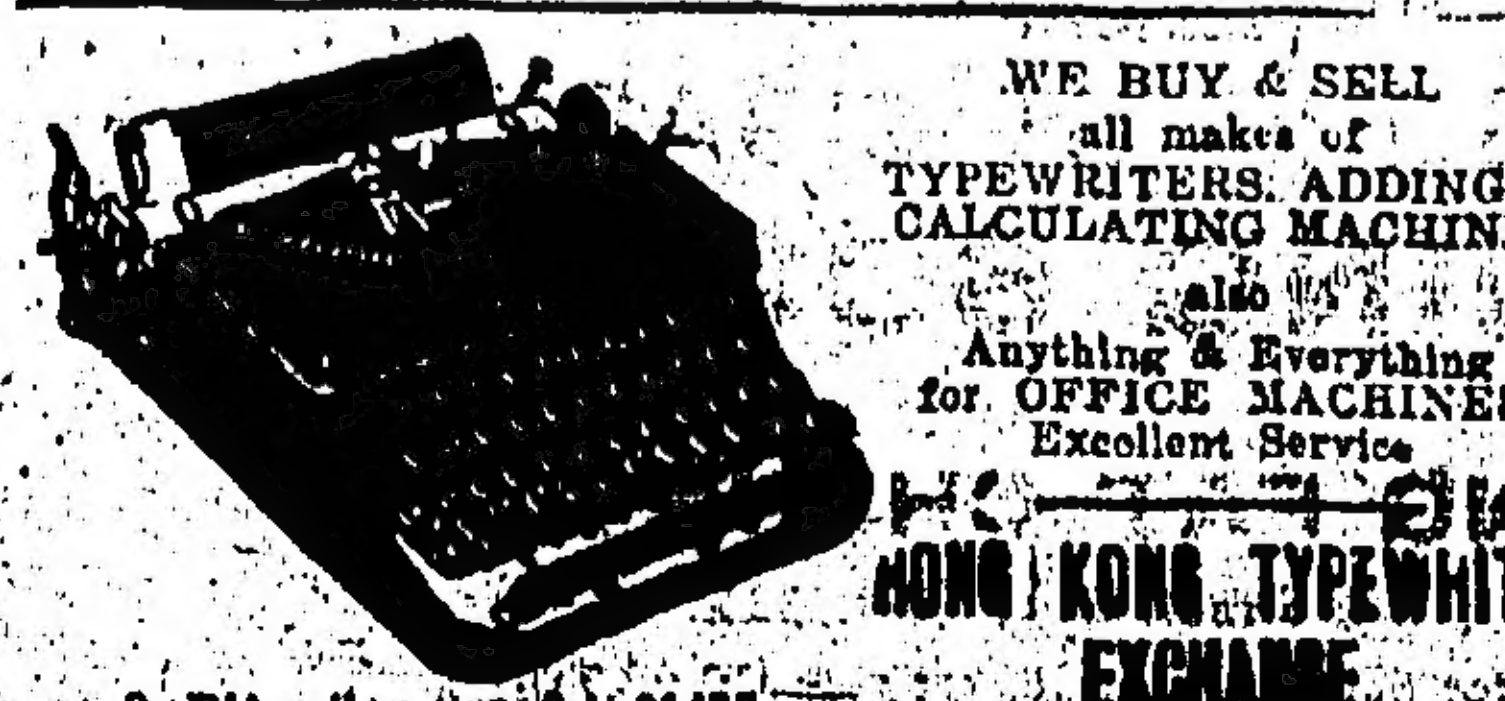
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# Full Self-Government For Burma Pledged

LONDON, APRIL 6.

ARTHUR HENDERSON, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR BURMA, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY THAT IT WAS THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE FULL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BURMA. A MOTION APPROVING THE POLICY WAS PASSED WITHOUT A VOTE.

MR. HENDERSON SAID THAT THE FIRST PHASE OF DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT WAS THE HOLDING OF A GENERAL ELECTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MINISTERIAL GOVERNMENT.

It was estimated that the Burmese electorate would total 7,000,000 as compared with the pre-war number of 3,000,000.

He said that if all went well it was hoped that a legislature would be elected and a ministry formed before June, 1947.

Representatives of the Burmese people would draw up a constitution which they considered most suitable for Burma, but they could not commence their work until after the elections and the formation of ministerial government, he said.

"Realization of full self-government must come by orderly and peaceful transfer of control of the machinery of state to Burmese authority, and His Majesty's Government would not tolerate any attempt to enl the future constitution of Burma into being by force or threat of force."

**Burmese Suspicions**  
On the question of rehabilitation, he declared that the main preoccupation has been to get vital agriculture and industry started again.

Mr. Henderson said rice cul-

tivation during the Japanese occupation fell from 18,000,000 acres to between six and seven million acres, and he said that it was hoped to increase the acreage this year by 2,000,000 acres.

He said that a 30,000,000 interest free loan was being provided in estimates for the present financial year.

Tom Driberg (Labour) said that many Burmese were beginning to "be a little suspicious about what we mean in regard to dominion status for Burma."

Mr. Driberg asserted "The more we suggest that membership in the British Commonwealth is the condition for achieving of dominion status," the more we promote extremist urging for a complete break-away.

Mr. Driberg, who had recently visited the Far East, referred to unauthorized reports in Burmese newspapers of the arrest of Uung Sang, formerly general of the patriotic Burmese forces. He hoped that Mr. Henderson could say that there was no question of his arrest.

**Communist Charge**

Mr. Henderson replied that the arrest of any political leader such as Uung Sang would not be carried out except on the authority of the British Government.

To the suggestion that a British delegation should visit Burma, Mr. Henderson said that he could not commit the Government but the suggestion would be borne in mind.

Mr. William Gallacher, Communist, said that it was utterly wrong to talk of free elections when agents of big monopoly capitalists are spreading corruption in Burma. Thousands of Burmese did not know what life was because of the exploitation of the monopolists.

The Burmese should be left free to build up their own lives and the country in their own way.—Associated Press and Reuter.

## Deadlock In Burma

Rangoon, pr. 6.

U-Saw, former Burmese Prime Minister, declared today that he had "exhausted all means at my disposal" to break the deadlock between the Burmese political parties and the British Government, as political observers predicted the early formation of a United All Parties Front to wrest independence from the British.

It was not too late, he said, for the British Government to "ease the situation," but it was "very unwise of the statesmen and politicians of Britain to wait until Burmese feeling was exploded in an undesirable way."

He asserted the British Government had declined to let him meet the British Cabinet Mission in India.

Thirty-two-year-old Major-General Aung-San, head of the anti-Fascist League, biggest and most powerful political force in the country, simultaneously appealed for early election of a constituent assembly—after which we will demand freedom from the British.—Reuter.

## BLUM ON THE ENTENTE

Ottawa, Apr. 6.

M. Leon Blum, France's special envoy for France's financial and economic affairs, said in an interview here today, "It is the general desire of France to settle all outstanding questions with Britain and renew bonds of close association with that nation."

It was the opinion of many Frenchmen, including the President, that an alliance with Britain was desirable, but such entente must not jeopardize wider collaboration of the United Nations. Such alliance must complement and not conflict with the United Nations, M. Blum declared.—Reuter.

## BOMB DROPPED BY ACCIDENT

Washington, Apr. 6.

A bomb was dropped accidentally on a group of observers in an aircraft carrier carrying out training exercises in the Puerto Rico area and killed nine and wounded another, the Navy said yesterday.

The bomb was released from a flight a planes after the take off from the carrier Tarawa and blasted the observation tower on the edge of a small island.

Tokyo, April 4.

General Douglas MacArthur today ordered the dismissal of Satchi Morishita, chief of the education section of Kocho prefecture, on the recommendation of the Allied Headquarters civil information and education section, which reported that Morishita on July 29, 1945 published a document advocating continued underground resistance to the occupational authorities.—Associated Press.

## R.A.F. Crash

Pretoria, Apr. 6.

The entire crew of a Royal Air Force Liberator and eight officers of the South African Defence Force were killed on Wednesday when the plane crashed near Secasano, Italy, it was officially announced here today.

The South African officers included a member of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. The only survivor was a South African major, who is reported to have been severely injured.—Reuter.

## PROPELLOR FLEW OFF

San Francisco, Apr. 6.

Twenty-seven passengers and crew of an air transport command C-54 flying from the Philippines spent an anxious four hours after the propeller flew off from one engine and damaged another propeller, forcing the big ship to limp 400 miles on two engine alone.

The pilot of the ship, Q. N. Sewell, nursed the plane to a safe landing at Hamilton Field, escorted by nine aircraft that had been summoned by S.O.S. signals. One of the passengers was Dr. Yut Sunc-oh, who is on his way to take up his post as Chinese ambassador to Italy.—Associated Press.

## "Missouri" In Bosphorus

Istanbul, Apr. 6.

The United States battleship "Missouri" arrived today in the Bosphorus, carrying the remains of Mehmet Munir Ertegün, Turkish Ambassador to Washington, who died in the United States in November, 1944.

On board is Mr. Alexander Weddell, President Truman's special envoy, with a personal message from President Truman to President Ismet Inönü of Turkey.

In Turkey, the American visit is considered a goodwill call, far beyond a mere act of courtesy.

The Istanbul newspaper "Yatan" referred today to the battleship as "the guardian and herald of peace," adding, "it would be erroneous to regard the visit of the Missouri to Turkey as a political demonstration against Russia."

The battleship will stay five days.—Reuter.

## World Should Abolish "Right To Wage War"

TOKYO, APRIL 5.

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER, TODAY CALLED FOR UNIVERSAL RENUNCIATION OF WAR ON THE PATTERN OF THE NEW JAPANESE CONSTITUTION IN HIS OPENING ADDRESS TO THE FOUR-POWER COUNCIL.

WHILE THE JAPANESE WAITED SILENTLY TO SEE WHAT ROLE THE COUNCIL WOULD PLAY, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TOLD REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LEADING MILITARY POWERS THAT THE WORLD SHOULD STUDY JAPAN'S ABOLITION OF WAR AS A SOVEREIGN RIGHT.

General MacArthur was flanked on the left by American and British Commonwealth representatives and on the right by Chinese and Russian members in a conference room across from the Imperial palace.

He scored "suspicion, distrust and hatred which inevitably result from power threats, boundary violations, secret maneuvering and violence," and said the survival of civilization depended upon a forward step to eliminate these from national relations.

In the first meeting General MacArthur also frankly told the council its purpose was purely advisory and said it was intended to continue the occupation policy to avoid "oppressive or arbitrary actions and to infuse into the hearts and minds of Japanese people the principles of liberty and right heretofore unknown to them."

The council meeting attracted relatively little attention in Japan as members gathered for the first of bi-monthly meetings in one of the city's major undamaged buildings. Japanese officials declined to comment immediately pending "clarification of the council policies."

As he spoke, MacArthur was flanked by microphones in the room brightened by klieg lights for photographers in charge.

## CARS FOR BRITAIN --SOME DAY

London, Apr. 6.

After the expansion of export trade there will be motorcars for ordinary people at home, Mr. Woodburn, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply said in the House of Commons tonight.

"That lies a little in the future but we shall work towards it," he stated.

Mr. Woodburn was replying on the motion for adjournment to Mr. C. N. Shawcross, Labour member for Widnes, who called for reform of the industry and alleged that in many aspects it was a ramp and racket on a large scale. Mr. Woodburn paid tribute to industry's response to appeal for export expansion.

Fifty per cent of the cars produced and 33 and more per cent of the motor vehicles were going abroad. Government, while willing to help, was leaving this industry in the hands of private enterprise. The industry would be asked to secure maximum output with minimum labour and to concentrate on fewer varieties of models.

Mr. Woodburn believed that the helicopter was the only thing that could surpass motor cars in future. "I have no doubt that farmers and people in isolated areas will be able to take the road as the crow flies to their destinations," he said.—Reuter.

## Britain's Negotiations With Egypt

London, Apr. 6.

Welcoming the immediate opening of negotiations with Egypt for a revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty and the fact that Mr. Ernest Bevin (Foreign Secretary) will take part, the non-party publication "Spectator" today writes:

"Lord Stange's choice as leader of the British delegation in the Foreign Secretary's absence serves to emphasize, whether intentionally or not, the importance of Egypt to British air communications."

"Quite apart from that, the Minister for Air, supported as he will be by the new ambassador, Sir Ronald Campbell, and by the most experienced authorities on all Middle Eastern questions, should be more than equal to any demands likely to be made on him."

"It is hard to over-emphasize the importance of a satisfactory agreement with Egypt. The country is intimately concerned in every question affecting the Western Mediterranean and passage to India, the Middle East and the Arab League, and genuine friendship between Britain and Egypt is an indispensable condition of tranquility throughout those regions."

"Egypt is intelligibly sensitive about any provision that may look like limitation on her full independence and the British delegation will do well to recognise the wisdom of giving attention to appearances as well as to realities."—Reuter.

## INTERNATIONAL COURT PROPOSAL

New York, April 6.

The "New York Times" says that President Truman's administration is reported to have decided "to ask Congress to Grant compulsory jurisdiction to the International Court of Justice over a limited group of disputes affecting the United States and any other nation that also had accepted compulsory jurisdiction of the court."

The paper said that under the draft which has been approved by State Department officials and now being circulated among New York lawyers the United States would agree to compulsory jurisdiction for five years and could withdraw its agreement as six months notice any time after the five years have elapsed.—Associated Press.

## VICTORY PARADE CAMP IN PARK

London, Apr. 6.

Troops taking part in the Victory Parade will be camping in Hyde Park and will depend on the Serpentine for water supply. As a result, the Serpentine may not be open till after June 5. Eighteen thousand troops will be accommodated in Hyde Park, Regent's Park and Kensington Gardens, and the roads, through the parks will be used for tanking tanks and other vehicles.—Reuter.

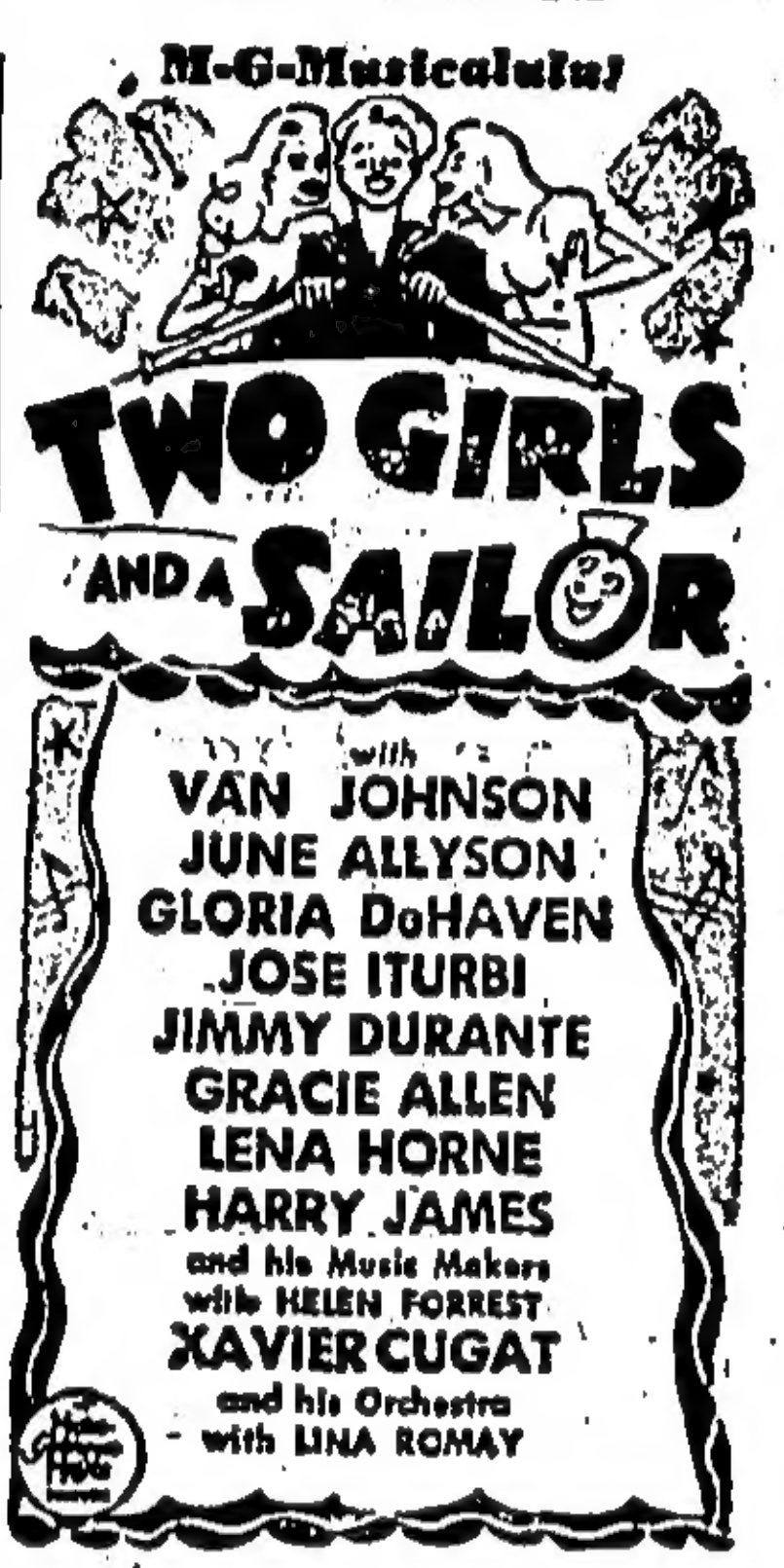
Vatican City, Apr. 6.  
His Holiness Pope Pius XII yesterday nominated Monsignor Carlo Sforza as Bishop of Brno, Czechoslovakia.—Associated Press.

## KING'S

SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



NEXT CHANGE



## ORIENTAL

Shows: 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15

Commencing To-day  
EDDIE BRACKEN  
BETTY HUTTON  
In a very funny comedy

"THE MIRACLE OF MORGAN'S CREEK"  
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

## MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 p.m.

NEW! AMAZING!  
THE END OF THIRILL  
Johnny WEISSMULLER

"TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE"  
with MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN  
An M-G-M Picture

## CATHAY

TO-DAY ONLY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15

Great GAYSON  
Walter PIDGEON  
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"MRS. MINIVER"  
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— TO-MORROW —  
"THE MAN IN GREY"  
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The first post-war remittances for British films have already been received in London from Hong Kong and Singapore.—  
Reuter

It was officially denied here today that there has been any change in the status of the Mayor of Jerusalem, who remains in house arrest on the outskirts of Paris. — Reuters.

Eduardo (M.F.V. 8046).  
 Bath: M.F.V. 1155, on Kalan.  
 Ollars: Wave, Mohar, M.  
 Buoy: Wave King, El Tallo.  
 Dock: Vapour, Hong Kong.  
 Dock: Wave, Emperor, M.

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States in April. This amount  
In addition to 5,800 bales  
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ship-ship Queen's Blog, 2nd floor

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Queen's Bldg. 2nd floor: Tel. 3411-4604



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